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INDIA, AUSTRALIA &c, and for
PRIVATE EMBODIMENTS AT THE
EXPORTS
A Comprehensive and Complete
Record of the
NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
is given in the
HONGKONG WEEKLY
PRESS,
with which is incorporated the
CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT.
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ESTABLISHED 1857

THE
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 FOR 1907.
 Complete Edition \$10.00
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No. 15,301, 第一零三五萬第一 日九月三十三號光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1st, 1907. 三月一號零九百零七英港香 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.



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AN INFALLIBLE CURE. HIGHLY
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SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
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Hongkong, 3rd October, 1906. 2244

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19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG. 21st September, 1903. 778

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1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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NIGHT CARS.
Extra Cars at 11.00 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
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10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
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be Open at 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. daily, Sunday
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W.M. PARLANGE, Manager.
Hongkong, 18th November, 1901. 47

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SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED
SHOT. From No. 10 to SSSG, at \$6, 37 and
57.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES
and AIR GUNS in Variety.
Inspection Invited.
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Hongkong, 26th October, 1906. 771

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POCKET PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.65 mm.
With CHAMBER for 8 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 8 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
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Hongkong, 6th March, 1907. 575

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PISTOLS.
CALIBRE 7.63 mm.
With CHAMBER for 10 CARTRIDGES
FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.
CARLOWITZ & CO. Agents.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1907. 575

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G. DE PERINDEGE.
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Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 534

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\$18.50 TO \$30 EACH

THE "ZAMBRENE" SLIP ON COAT
LIGHT-STORMPROOF—POROUS.
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LANE, CRAWFORD & CO. 533

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1905. 1589

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BRADY * * * * \$21.50

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" JOHN WALKER & SONS' OLD HIGHLAND 12.00

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PORT WINE, INVALIDS 19.00

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Hongkong, 27th April, 1907. 534

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OUR New Patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any BILLIARD TABLE making it for playing purposes as good as new.

Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.

Hydraulic Lifts to each Floor.

Electric Lighting and Fans

Every Comfort

Ladies' Afternoon Tea Rooms

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FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE.

Dining accommodation for 300 Persons

163 Bedrooms

Elegantly Furnished Reception Rooms

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Hot and Cold Water throughout

Electrically Lighted. Electric Fans (if required).

Electric Passenger Elevator to each floor.

Table D'Hoté at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. 283

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Proprietors, MRS. G. SACHEL.

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FIRST-CLASS CUISINE.

COMFORTABLE & AIRY BEDROOMS

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BEST WINES AND LIQUORS SUPPLIED.

Special arrangements for a long stay.

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In the Centre of the Praia Grande.

CAPT. T. AUSTIN, R.N.R., Manager.

Both Hotels Electrically Lighted and under experienced European Management.

Every Comfort and Convenience for Residents and Tourists.

WM. FARMER Proprietor.

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(HOTEL-SANITARIUM OF SOUTH CHINA).

MACAO.

HAS been re-opened under European management and most strict supervision as to food cleanliness and hygiene of the place.

All comforts of a home.

A most pleasant retreat for those desirous of a few days' rest and quiet.

Comfortable accommodation for travellers paying a visit to the historical and picturesque colony of Macao.

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A VALUABLE

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DETERGENT.

It cleanses the teeth, sweetens the breath and strengthens the gums.

Daintily put up, it forms a pleasing addition to the toilet.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1907.

these people are sincere and well-meaning, and that a certain amount of good has been done; but there are numerous features of the business for which we are unable to feel any sympathy at all. First and foremost we would like to see this Conference honestly discuss the question of women workers, the drawbacks to whose presence we have previously pointed out. It is an honest conviction of ours that all women missionaries should be recalled, but we do not expect that the male "martyrs" will descend to even admit the question. Many of them politically would be found objecting to the Suffragette movement were they at home, but their conscience does not seem to have persuaded any of them that it is not right to let women and children suffice the ill incidental to life in the interior. We need not recapitulate our reasons at this time, but until the male missionaries do recognise the issue, our respect for them cannot grow. Neither need we enter upon the broad question of their justification or otherwise in bringing dogmas to an empire so devoted to ethics as China is. The missionaries have firmly established their footing, and it will need all the space at our disposal to mention such points as have occurred through reading the reports of their doings at the Northern port. The Shanghai papers are full of missionary contributions, and it is passages in these that have attracted our attention. Their calm disregard of the literal meanings of many phrases employed is amazing. One visitor who wrote casually of the "complacent bigotry" of the Chinese is perhaps the most monumental instance of this. One of them humorously suggests that Shanghai deserves to be called at present, instead of the "Sink of Iniquity," the "Fount of Religion." We suggest as an amendment the "Temporary Reservoir of Condensed and Complacent Bigotry," for the fifteen hundred are bigoted if that word retains its meaning, and their complacency is ostentatious. The conference sat under an embroidered motto containing the words *Uman in Christo*, and one of the contributions referred to says:

"It has long been the habit of certain writers to represent the Protestant missionaries as divided into varying sects. They are described as settling down, three or four varieties of them, in the one city where each spends his time in telling the un instructed not to believe what the others teach. To see them all met now in unity, peace and concord, anxious for nothing but to advance the common cause, should nail that lie to the counter at last."

James Gordon, a stoker on H.M.S. *Brigadier*, got shore leave on the night of the 25th, but failed to go aboard on the following day. He was found drowned off the Army Services Corps Wharf on Monday.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazelton at the Police Court yesterday a Chinese named Wong Yau was charged with bigamy, and with making a wilful false statement concerning his marriage. The case was adjourned for a week and defendant admitted to bail in the sum of \$50.

The return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 28th April, 1907, shows that of non-Chinese there were 372 to the Library and 192 to the Museum, and of Chinese 144 to the former and 285 to the latter. The Library was, therefore, visited by 56 persons and the Museum by 3,045.

A great deal of amusement was caused at the missionary conference at Shanghai by the collapse of Dr. Hykes' chair. Dr. Hykes remarked that this was the result of following the advice of a friend in his younger days and partaking of a more liberal diet than that to which he had hitherto been accustomed. (Loud laughter.)

A Chinaman, who was arrested for being in unlawful possession of a quantity of brass, told Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe at the Police Court yesterday that he brought it from Canton by the *ss. Kwong Sung* on Friday night. It was proved that the river steamer did not arrive here on the night in question, so the offender was fined \$50, the alternative being three weeks' imprisonment. The defendant went to jail.

The competition for the Blake Shield will take place at King's Park Range, on Saturday, the 4th May. The order of fire is as follows:—Right Half No. 2 Company v. Engineer Company; Right Half No. 1 Company v. Troop, Left Half No. 2 Company v. Left Half No. 1 Company. At least four men of the two first named teams must be ready to commence firing at 1 p.m., sharp, the remainder must be present on the Range by 1.15 p.m.

Young Shek went into a coffee house at Kowloon City where his chits had been amassing for some time. Once or twice he had failed to meet his liabilities when asked, so on this occasion the master refused to serve him. Young retaliated by "pulling" the crockery. He threw a large basin at the master which struck him on the head. The police were called and the quarrelsome native was lodged in the lockup. When he appeared before Mr. Hazelton at the Police Court yesterday he was fined \$7 and bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for six months.

The fifteen students mentioned in yesterday's leader as passing through on the French Mail to Europe were mostly selected from the military school at Yaotsun (in the vicinity of Paotung) by General Tsch Liang, who, in view of the coming reorganization of the Imperial navy of China, has requested the Waiwupu to consult Sir John Jordon with reference to the dispatch of a similar number of young officers and students to study up-to-date naval subjects in England. It is reported that the British Government has granted the request of the Chinese Government and Sir John will shortly draw up some special rules with the Waiwupu for the observance of such cadets.

majority who attend this Conference have probably not yet learned enough to exercise the necessary tact in dealing with the Chinese. As to the value of the Conference, a writer points out that missionary work is being neglected, and much money spent to little purpose. If mission funds are used, "it means the withdrawal of that amount from what might be more profitably used in direct work." Many of the men will stay in Shanghai "till after the hot season," perspiration being a branch of martyrdom no heroic enough for them. One of them wonders what ROBERT MORRISON thinks of it all. "Whether he knows of, and is glad at, the Conference is a question for theologians." If that be so, there is not so much to mock at in the Chinese practice of trying to please their ancestors by votive offerings. The Chinese papers have been commenting on the exclusion of native delegates from the Conference, and we cannot see that there is any valid excuse for this. Among Chinese colleagues and co-workers, the missionaries ought to be more than willing to welcome every native Christian anxious to take part, for from them the most practical advice is likely to be forthcoming. It is quite fair, this being a gathering of public interest, to demand that the members of it should strive after correctness in their beliefs; but there seems to be a shyness to deal with them faithfully on the part of many journals. It is conventional and respectable to publicly uphold "good works," even if privately there be more disposition to criticise.

The 13th plague fatality was recorded yesterday.

One of yesterday's mail papers says:—Sir Wilton Das Vorx has been ill for the last ten days and is still suffering from a severe attack of malarial fever, which precludes him from considering or answering letters.

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TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

THE KING IN FRANCE.

LONDON, April 30th.

King Edward is staying at Paris. He returns to London on Saturday.

ROYAL VISITORS.

LONDON, April 30th.

The King and Queen of Denmark are to visit England in June.

ANGLOPHOBIA.

LONDON, April 30th.

The German Government and business men in the Empire strongly repudiate the anglophobia of the German press.

DISCHARGES AT WOOLWICH.

LONDON, April 30th.

Sixty employees are to be discharged weekly from Woolwich arsenal during summer.

DEATH OF MR. BREWER.

SINGAPORE, April 30th.

Mr. Brewer died at sea on the 27th inst. on the steamer *Japan* from Hongkong.

(The news will be received with deep regret in Hongkong, where Mr. W. W. Brewer, one of the old "Cain hands," was well known and esteemed. He came out to the East about 1875, when he held a position in K'liy and Walsh's in Shanghai. Some time later he was entrusted with the inauguration of that firm's branch in Hongkong, and not long afterwards he set up in business for himself and soon made the establishment a paying concern.

Deceased has been married twice and is survived by his widow, two sons who are in the business here, a little boy who was accompanying him and a married daughter. His death is particularly sad as he only came out from home in October last to form a company to take over the business and on settling affairs was proceeding home to enjoy a well-earned retirement. He was about 55 years of age.)

"EMPEROR OF JAPAN" DETAILED.

TOKYO, April 30th.

Two cases of smallpox have broken out aboard the s.s. *Empress of Japan* among the firemen. Her departure has been postponed.

PRINCE FUSHIMI IN PARIS.

LONDON, April 28th.

M. Picton gave a luncheon in honour of Prince Fushimi, at which all the Cabinet Ministers and the Ambassadors were present.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ASIATIC.

LONDON, April 28th.

The Governor of British Columbia has resolved the Royal assent to a Bill excluding Hindus and Japanese.

THE KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY LOAN.

LONDON, April 28th.

The loan for the British portion of the Canton-Kowloon railway is a great success; the lists closed yesterday.

GERMANY.

LONDON, April 28th.

The estimates presented to the Reichstag include 15,000,000 marks at the first instalment for enlarging the Kiel Canal, for adapting it to the use of modern battleships.

UNREST IN INDIA.

LONDON, April 28th.

Reuter's correspondent at Lahore writes that, in consequence of the unrest, permission has been given to the volunteers to withdraw their rifles from the armories, with 20 rounds of ball ammunition. Five Judges, and many Officials and Engineers and Bankers have joined the volunteer force as privates.

Mr. C. E. de Trafford and Lady Agnes de Trafford arrived at Shanghai on April 22. Mr. de Trafford, who is Captain of the Leicestershire Cricket Club, is on his way back to England from the successful tour of the M.C.C. team in New Zealand.

The Shanghai City authorities, acting on information procured from a prisoner arrested by the Shanghai Municipal police and handed over to the City Magistrate, have arrested a native who is said to be the ringleader of the gang who murdered Constable Morrow. The City police now hope to be able to apprehend many other members of the gang.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, April 30th.

CRIMINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. A. G. WISE (PUSINE JUDGE).

THE TOBACCO CASE.

The re-trial of Charles Humphrey Kaine for the larceny of Egyptian Delight Tobacco, the property of the British American Company, was resumed yesterday.

David Ellis and Harry Goldborg gave evidence for the defence.

Defendant, on going into the box said he was born in San Francisco where his father was a merchant. Having studied there his father sent him to Japan to undergo a military course. His father gave him \$100 gold. That was in March, 1905. Shortly afterwards his father died and he gave up his prospective military training and travelled. In January 1906 he came to Hongkong and went to a friend of his mother's, who advised him not to carry about the \$100 which he then had in his possession. He handed the money over to her and subsequently drew several sums from her as he required them. On the death of her husband she returned the balance of \$700, which he deposited in the Russo-Chinese Bank.

Mr. Calthrop then addressed the jury on behalf of the defendant. He described the manner in which Mr. Harrison gave his evidence as unsatisfactory.

The Attorney General having addressed the jury, the *Palace Indigo* summed up. He pointed out that there was no doubt that the tobacco in question formed part of the shipment per the *Alba* and there could be no doubt that defendant did not see the tobacco burned as was his duty. There could be no doubt that the tobacco found its way unlawfully into the hands of the shipkeepers in Queen's Road. The jury ought not to convict on the uncorroborated evidence of the accomplice. As to the accomplice, it would appear that his conscience had been at work and he had changed his attitude, but his Honor thought there was something more material to explain his conduct. On his own showing, defendant had been living beyond his means, and it was for the jury to decide whether that was corroboration or not.

After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. FRANCIS PIGGOTT).

ALLEGED BREACH OF CHARTER.

The action in which Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., merchants of 2, Connaught Road Central, Hongkong, sued the Lombard Steamship Company, Ltd., of 25A, Great St. Helens in the City of London, for the recovery of \$1,000, being damage sustained by plaintiff by reason of the breach of charter party of the British steamer *Satsuma* entered into at Hongkong on 7th February, 1902 was resumed. The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. R. F. C. Master of Messrs. Johnson Stokes and Master, appeared for the plaintiff and Sir Henry Berkeley, K.C., instructed by Mr. Looker of Messrs. Deacon, Looker and Deacon, for the defendants.

Mr. Pollock having presented the case for the plaintiff, Sir Henry Berkeley opened the case for the defence. On behalf of the defendants it was submitted that the terms of the charter party, dated 7th February, 1902, were not sufficiently set out in the statement of claim, and one of the provisions of the charter party was that the penalty for non-performance thereof should be the estimated amount of damages payable by the party delinquent to the party observant. It is, and for a considerable period before the month of July, 1902, a state of war existed in the Philippine Islands, and voyages to ports therein were not lawful voyages within the meaning of the charter party. The plaintiff were therefore unable, without the consent of the defendants, to recharter the ship to the United States Government in the Philippine Islands for such voyages although the said employment was highly profitable. On or about the 22nd April, 1902, the defendants, at the request of the East Asiatic Trading Company, who, as the defendants understood, were acting as agents in the matter, consented to the plaintiff recharter the vessel for such voyages, in consideration of the payment, by way of increased hire, of \$1,000 per month, for six months from the 15th May, 1902. The defendants did not at that time know of the alleged charter of the vessel by the plaintiff to the said company, or by the said Government.

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The Shanghai City authorities, acting on information procured from a prisoner arrested by the Shanghai Municipal police and handed over to the City Magistrate, have arrested a native who is said to be the ringleader of the gang who murdered Constable Morrow. The City police now hope to be able to apprehend many other members of the gang.

Mr. C. E. de Trafford and Lady Agnes de Trafford arrived at Shanghai on April 22. Mr. de Trafford, who is Captain of the Leicestershire Cricket Club, is on his way back to England from the successful tour of the M.C.C. team in New Zealand.

September, 1902, the vessel was

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on April 30th at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. J. M. Atkinson (president) presided, and there were also present Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice-President), Dr. F. Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin (Registrar-General), Hon. Mr. F. J. Bateley (Captain-Superintendent of Police), Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Mr. Fung Wa-chun, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

THE CHINESE AND CREMATION.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY wrote as follows relative to the number of dead bodies found cast away in the Colony—I am directed to submit to you the enclosed return showing the number of dead bodies found cast away in the Colony by the police during the first three months of the current year. During that period there has practically been a total absence of plague or other infectious disease. It cannot therefore be alleged that these bodies have been cast out to escape disinfection of premises. During the last few years the Government has made every effort to put a stop to the wholesale dumping of dead bodies by the Chinese population. The latest measures in this behalf have been to allow the Tung Wa hospital to open branch offices where the following facilities are given for dealing with sick and dead: Licentiates of the Chinese College of Medicine are on duty at each office to certify as to the nature of the diseases and to give free medical service, and to issue burial certificates in case of death when asked for. Clerks are also on duty to explain Sanitary regulations, to attend at the removal of patients suffering from infectious disease, and to be present at the disinfection of infected premises. Ambulances and dead boxes are provided and sick persons and corpses are removed by the coolies of the office—the coolies living in the Sanitary Department quarters and being under the supervision (as regards their observance of sanitary precautions) of the inspector in charge. Infants are received at each office, a reward of \$1 being given to the person bringing the infant. The living are sent to the concert, the dead to the mortuary. Arrangements are made for removing cases of plague from the Colony. Finally, the Tung Wa hospital has been permitted to open district plague hospitals for the prevention and treatment of cases of plague. At these elaborate measures appear to fail in checking the disgraceful abandonment of dead bodies in the street and elsewhere, I am to inquire whether the Sanitary Board has any suggestions to offer for the mitigation of the evil.

The MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH: There seems to be only one other course left, and that is to cremate all bodies found in the streets. I don't believe that anything else would stop the dumping of dead bodies. I would allow 24 hours clear, after the body is found, for it to be claimed by relatives, and if not claimed after that interval of time, then the body should be cremated.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK's minute on this subject has already been published.

Mr. HOOPER minute.—The Hon. Colonial Secretary says that licentiates of the Chinese College of Medicine issue burial certificates where asked for, whereas Mr. Lau Chu-pak says these licentiates have no power to pass the dead for burial unless the deceased had been attended by one of them before death. Which is correct?

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN.—At present licentiates of the Chinese College of Medicine are only authorised to issue burial certificates for patients they have attended, but I think they ought to be empowered to issue certificates for all cases, as their opinion is certainly better than that of the inspectors. With regard to the Tung Wa branch offices, there are now only six, which are quite inadequate to meet the requirements, and in my opinion these will have to be at least doubled. The present branch offices are supported by private subscriptions from the Chinese, and I think the Government should vote a sum which would defray half the expenses for maintaining the present branch offices and the extra men required. It has been arranged by the Hon. Registrar-General with the committee of the branch offices, to engage a lecturer to explain publicly in the streets the Sanitary regulations and to impress on the poorer class the folly of dumping their dead. As regards cremation suggested by the Medical College of British, I strongly disapprove of this step, as it is against the Chinese religion and would naturally offend all classes of the Chinese community. In any case it would only be treating the dead with disrespect as the guilty party who dumped the body could never be traced, and would not suffer in the least.

The President: It appears from the police report that last year there were no less than 1,447 bodies dumped in the streets or precincts of the Colony. This year the number in the first three months was 377, and of these only 131 were cases of infectious disease, leaving 244 not suffering from infectious disease. It is impossible not to conclude that the scheme propounded by the Registrar-General, Messrs. Lau Chu-pak, and Fung Wa-chun in 1904 has not proved a failure in stopping this dumping. I move that the Board recommend to the Government to adopt cremation as the method of disposing of these bodies and my object in doing so is not that this action should be taken as a deterrent. If it were taken for that purpose I think it would be sure to fail. My reason in making this recommendation is that I think it is the most sanitary and the most reverent method of disposing of these bodies. I think you will agree that it is the most sanitary and I think I can prove it is also a reverent practice by mentioning that cremation has been adopted in China since the introduction of Buddhism. Throughout China I understand the bodies of priests are cremated. This can be seen at Canton on the Canton side. The elaborations of Taoism do not preclude cremation provided that the bones are collected and buried with due formality. In view of the fact also that there may not be sufficient land in the future for the burial of Chinese this method of treating the dead bodies found in the streets ought to be introduced. If it were adopted by the Government it might become as popular as it is in other countries. In order that this result should be achieved it would be necessary to issue a proclamation to the Chinese pointing out that this is not done with object of hurting the feelings of the Chinese and that after the bodies have been burned the ashes will be placed in urns and the relatives will be able to take them to whatever part of China they wish in order to bury them so that it would not interfere with the national ancestor worship. With regard to dumped bodies the urns will have to be interred in a place selected by the Government.

The Hon. Mr. CHATHAM seconded.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK—I am sorry I must oppose this motion. The dumping of bodies is a problem which cannot be solved by sitting down and writing things off every moment. The Government does not want to know how to dispose of the dead bodies but how to stop dumping. If the Government is troubled with the disposal of the dead bodies the Tung Wa Hospital is always ready to undertake to bury them and there are

Chinese gentlemen perfectly willing to contribute to a fund for the burial of these bodies.

The suggestion of cremation is in my opinion useless and harmful inasmuch as it will not stop dumping but will intensify the alarm of the poor labouring class of Chinese in the Colony. The problem can be solved in this way. We should investigate the conditions under which this class live. The better class feel much concern about dumping as anybody else and I am convinced the people who dump bodies are those of the labouring class.

Mr. HOOPER minute.—Why was the notice to the owner not delivered at his residence as required by Section 37? As the Secretary admits a clerical error in the inspectors' report, and in the Board's letter of 2nd February I think that portion of the fine on the first charge should be remitted. It would be well for the Medical Officer of Health to inspect these latrines to ascertain if they are really in a dirty condition.

The CAPTAIN-SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.—The clerical error appears to me unimportant, and I don't think it is a case for remission.

The President.—The clerical error was to replace it instead of rectify it?

The Secretary.—Yes.

The President.—No other action is necessary. This is the other point.

The Secretary.—The reason why the summons was left at the latrine instead of at the owner's residence was because the owner was seldom found at his house and the Inspector thought that if he handed it to the keeper of the latrine the latter would give it to the son who went to the latrine every day.

SANITARY SURVEYORS' REPORT.

The SANITARY SURVEYOR's report for the quarter showed that plans had been deposited and passed for the drainage of eight houses, and that plans for 110 houses were carried forward from 1906. The drainage of 17 houses had been completed, leaving 191 to carry forward. Notices for repairs or alterations to the drains of 72 houses had been received, and 74 were carried forward from 1906, making a total of 140 in hand. Of these 17 had been completed leaving 129 to carry forward. The drains of 25 houses had been inspected and reported on. Of these six required reconstructing, fourteen amended, and five were found to be in good order. In addition 1,918 houses had been inspected by the drainage inspectors with the result that 315 drainage nuisances had been discovered.

The report was laid on the table.

THE CLEANSING OF WASTE PIPES.

The Anglo-Chinese Education Trust wrote stating that they had complied with the requirements of a notice for the cleansing of waste pipes. They also suggested that the Board should in future instruct the visiting inspector to direct the attention of the occupiers to the existence of the nuisance.

The President.—It is evident that, as this is not a structural defect, the notice should be served on the occupier.

Mr. HOOPER.—I agree with the President's minute.

Mr. HOOPER.—The notice should be served in accordance with the Ordinance. I believe this means the occupier.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—Such notices should be served on the tenants. I am not aware that owners like to clean these pipes themselves.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN.—I agree with the President.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—Who is legally responsible for clearing the choked pipes?

The letter was laid on the table.

A HARSH AND UNJUST SECTION.

Further correspondence was laid before the Board relative to a modification of the requirements of section 175 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1906, in respect of Nos. 191 to 223 Station Street North, Mongkok (22 houses on Kowloon Island Lot No. 1,103).

The President moved that the matter referred to the Governor-in-Council with a recommendation that no steps be taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT seconded.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—I beg to move as an amendment that the Board allow this application to stand over pending Government action in regard to the report of the Commissioners.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK seconded the motion.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—If I may be allowed to speak again, the medical experts seem to some what differ; that is, the Medical Officer of Health opposes total exemption even if it is possible, but the Assistant Medical Officer of Health seems to be somewhat in favour. I think the Board might exercise its discretion and use its own judgment entirely free from either in a case where they disagree. Once more I would impress upon members the harshness and injustice of section 175 when enforced without regard to anything but the strict letter of the law. When this section as it now stands was first introduced the unofficial members of the Legislative Council were hoodwinked into believing that no change in the law was being made. They did not find out till afterwards that the words "by the owner" had been surreptitiously inserted. The effect of this alteration was not long making itself felt and property depreciated, and it is still depreciating in consequence. Even Government Officials of high standing admit that the enforcement of this section is tantamount to confiscation, if the action being to utilize existing sailing ships for the carriage of an increased number of apprentices. The latest report is that the scheme is still in suspense, for the reason that the Government is believed to have proposals in view which may do something to increase the facilities for enabling British boys to get sea training.

Mr. FUNG WA-CHUN.—I am sorry I cannot agree with the motion. If, you can satisfy me that cremation is of any good, if you can prove to the people that cremation will stop dumping, then I might change my mind. This is a thing very much against the Chinese. What has the Government done for them? The President says they have given every concession to the Chinese. I admit certain concessions have been given but the Government has not done any work. The Chinese have been doing the work. I would suggest that more branch hospitals be opened to give inducement to the Chinese if you can start cremation and carry it on effectively all right, but I don't think you can. The amendment was carried.

THE COUGH STREET AFFAIR.

Regarding the accusations levelled against sanitary officials and an interpreter at the Magistracy concerning a case which was heard there concerning a latrine in Cough Street, the Colonial Secretary wrote:

With reference to the letter of the Secretary to the Sanitary Board No. 70 of the 4th inst., I am directed to transmit to you for the information of the Board the enclosed copy of a report by the Police Magistrate who heard the summons against Chan Fui—owner of

the Cough Street latrine—together with the original depositions in the case.

Mr. Melbourne's report read:—Mr. Nolan, the interpreter attached to the Court, interpreted the charges to the defendant, who pleaded guilty to both. Defendant stated that it was not his fault, but that it was the fault of his folks. I informed him that he was responsible for the faults of his servants and fined him \$30.

Mr. HOOPER minute.—Why was the notice to the owner not delivered at his residence as required by Section 37? As the Secretary admits a clerical error in the inspectors' report, and in the Board's letter of 2nd February I think that portion of the fine on the first charge should be remitted. It would be well for the Medical Officer of Health to inspect these latrines to ascertain if they are really in a dirty condition.

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the Cough Street latrine— together with the original depositions in the case.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK minute.—No action should be taken as long as the right-of-way is not built over.

The REGISTRAR-GENERAL.—This is a corner house. The application should be forwarded for consideration of the Governor-in-Council, and it should be stated that the Board is of opinion that the law should not be enforced at present.

Consideration deferred.

CANTON.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

APRIL 29TH.

VICEROY'S VISIT TO KWANGSI.

H. P. Chou Fu is going to Kwangsi because the rebellion which broke out there some two years ago was not completely suppressed by the former Viceroy, and he fears that the military forces are inadequate to quell any such trouble, which is expected to revive. He is anxious to confer with H. E. Cheung, the Governor of Kwangsi, respecting the improvement of military conditions in order to be ready for the impounding danger.

CANTON BRIDGE BEGUN.

The erection of the bridge across the river has begun. Boats and launches are anchoring off Hoi Chu near the two light-houses.

A BRIDGE BURGLARY.

About ten o'clock on the night of the 2nd instant a thief made his way into the Account Department of the Provincial Judge's yamen and carried off a number of valuable articles. Before climbing the wall on his way out, he threw a box over. It happened that a policeman was standing near and this alarmed him. The thief, however, succeeded in making his escape. The two watchmen are suspected and have been handed over to the Nan Hoai Magistrate.

FUNNELS AND FLAGS.

SHIPPING CASUALTY.

The steamer Mercedes (2,927 tons net) attached as a collier to the British fleet now visiting Japan, went ashore on April 24th near Yokohama owing to the low tide. She was refloated next day and discharged

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matters to THE MANAGER.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that CHIU HANG ON is no longer in our employ.

SPERRY FLOUR COMPANY.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 844

NOTICE.

WE have This Day taken over the business of F.D.M. JOHANSEN, and will conduct same in full & under the style of BOMANN & BERBLINGER.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 845

NOTICE.

M. F. H. KIRCHHOFF having been transferred to this Company's Shanghai Office, Mr. C. G. GOK has been appointed MANAGER of the Hongkong Office from this day.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 845

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further Notice Mr. E. C. LANE is authorized to Sign Policies of the Society for the Secretary.

By Order of the Board.

NOTICE.

W. J. SAUNDERS, Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 847

CHINA TRADERS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

FROM This Date and until further Notice Mr. E. C. LANE is authorized to Sign Policies of the Company for the Secretary.

By Order of the Board.

NOTICE.

W. J. SAUNDERS,

Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 848

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we have registered our Firm as a Limited Liability Company under the Hongkong Companies' Ordinance, No. 1 of 1905. Mr. JAMES M. KIE and Mr. CHARLES HENDERSON ROSE have been admitted Members of the Company and Mr. THOMAS SHAW FOREST, Mr. HARRY VERNON HENSON and Mr. F. J. BURGESS have been authorized to Sign on behalf of the Company for Procurement.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 849

NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEBTS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that neither the Captain of the ss. "TWEEDSDALE" nor the undersigned are responsible for any debts contracted by her crew without proper Authority.

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 850

CHINESE ENGINEERING & MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of One Shilling and Six Pence per share free of tax for account of year ending 28th February 1907, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company payable on 1st May at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 1st May 1907. 851

S.S. "TOURANE" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex ss. "Charente" from Havre ex ss. "Charente" from Bordeaux ex ss. "Sigalaen" in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risks into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before it is landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining unclaimed after TUESDAY, the 7th May, at NOON, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 7th May, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on TUESDAY, the 7th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,

Agent.

Hongkong, 30th April 1907. 852

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"HOHENSTAUFEN."

Captain Jäger, having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given TO-DAY.

Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 7th May, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,

Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 30th April 1907. 841

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the HONGKONG and SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, the 31st day of May, 1907, at NOON, at Bowrington Canal (as the passing of the Resolutions:-

1. That the Directors of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be and they are hereby requested and authorized by and on behalf of the Shareholders of the Company to take the steps necessary for the introduction of an Ordinance into the Legislative Council of the Colony of Hongkong and for the enactment of the same by the Governor of Hongkong with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof to effect the amendments necessary to the Ordinance under which the Company is incorporated and carrying on business so as to allow of the capital of the Company being from time to time increased from ten millions of dollars to twenty millions of dollars and also for extending the period of the operation of such Ordinance for a further period of 21 years from and including the 14th day of August, 1908, and for continuing all the provisions of Section 3 of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation Ordinance 1899 for a further period of 21 years from and including the 14th day of August 1908.

2. That from the date of such new Ordinance coming into operation and becoming effective the Capital of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation be increased from \$10,000,000 by the creation of 40,000 New Shares of \$15 each to be issued at the price of £30 on the terms after mentioned. Shareholders of the Eastern Registers to pay for their instalments at the rate of £10 per cent. on the Company's Bills of London on the day the instalments are due.

3. That the said New Shares be in the first instance, in such manner as the Directors shall prescribe for that purpose, offered to Shareholders in the proportion of one New Share for every two shares of which on the 31st day of May, 1907, Shareholders shall respectively be the Registered Holders, and that any New Shares not accepted by the Shareholders within the time limited by the Directors for that purpose, be disposed of and allotted by the Directors in such manner and at such price as in their discretion they shall think best in the interests of the Company.

4. That the payment of the sum of £30 per Share for each of the said New Shares be made as follows, viz:

1st instalment of £15 on the 1st day of July, 1907.

2nd and final instalment of £15 on the 1st day of October, 1907.

5. That the Directors issue to Shareholders holding shares not a multiple of two, a fractional certificate in respect of each share in excess of or below the multiple, and allot one New Share to every person who shall produce two such Fractional Certificates on or before the 1st day of July, 1907, will be submitted for Confirmation of Special Resolutions.

1. That clause 3 of the Memorandum of Association be altered by inserting after the words "the objects for which the Company is established are" the words "Sub-clause A", and by adding at the end of Sub-clause A" new sub-clauses B and C.

(b) To insure against loss or damage by fire & all houses and all other buildings and erections, treasure, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandise, chattels and effects whatsoever in Hongkong, China, Japan or elsewhere and the pursuit of the business of fire insurance generally and the doing of such other things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

(c) To re-insure any risk in whole or in part.

Dated the 29th day of April, 1907.

By Order of the Board.

CHAU SIU KI, Secretary.

835

NOTICE.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE CO., LIMITED.

THE CERTIFICATES Nos. 773/7738 dated 1st September, 1902, of the Shares Nos. 876/880, 1492/1495, 1936/1940, 6746/6748 and 1811/1851 in this Company, standing in the name of Mr. ARNOLD DITTMAR of Manila, have been LOST, and if at the expiration of one month from the date hereof the above Documents be not forthcoming, other Certificates will be issued by the Company, and thereafter no other will be acknowledged.

Dated 12th April, 1907.

GEO. L. TOMLIN, Secretary.

752

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this day authorized Mr. Ettore MARCENARO to sign our Firm's name per procuration.

CARLOWITZ & CO.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 804

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE Undersigned has REMOVED to No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1st Floor, above LOU HING'S STORE.

F. X. DALMADA & CASTRO, Solicitor.

Hongkong, 23rd April, 1907. 834

DEVONIAN SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL DEVONIAN DINNER

will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL,

SATURDAY, the 4th May, at 8 P.M.

Members intending and Devonians wishing

to be present are requested to send in their names to

M. S. NORTHCOTE, Hon. Secretary.

Care of Hongkong Club.

Hongkong, 26th April, 1907. 818

YUET-HAN RAILWAY COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Attention of the Public is drawn to

Clause No. 26 of the YUET-HAN RAIL-

WAY COMPANY's Regulations:-

This Company has been formed by Chinese

Merchants who shall invite Chinese Subjects

only to subscribe for Shares. The Railway

shall be constructed by themselves. Foreigners

are denied the privilege of subscribing for

shares in the Company.

Chinese Subjects, who have been naturalized

as Subjects of Foreign Countries, shall be

recognized as Chinese Subjects by the Company

and allowed to subscribe. Such Shareholders

shall be treated as Chinese Subjects and shall

not claim the privileges of a Foreign Subject.

Should they interfere in any way the Company

is hereby empowered to cancel their shares and

all interest and privileges with the Company

shall be withdrawn from them.

CHEUNG TO CHAI,

President of

The Yuet-Han Railway Company Ltd.

Canton, 9th April, 1907. 743

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 30th April, 1907. 833

NEW ADVERTISEMENT

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA (Florio and Rota United Companies)

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail

Steamers to ADEN, SUZU, PORT SAID,

MESINA, NAPLES, LIGURIA and GENOA,

also VENICE and TRIESTE, and all MEDITERRANEAN,

ADRIATIC, LEVANTINE and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS up to CALLAO,

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CHINA,

INTIMATIONS
S. MOUTRIE
& CO., LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1875.

BABY GRANDS
BY
RAEELS,
PLEYEL,
KEMMLER

AND
ROSENKRANZ.
PRICES FROM \$750.

FOR LIGHTNESS OF TOUCH,
QUALITY OF TONE, AND
DURABILITY, THESE PIANOS
ARE UNRIVALLED.

A GUARANTEE FOR A TEST
PERIOD OF TWO YEARS
GIVEN WITH EACH INSTRU-
MENT. INSPECTION INVITED.

SOLE AGENTS:
S MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Chater Road.
Hongkong, 30th July, 1906. 1382

WANTED.

A COMPRADORE, having business con-
nections throughout the South of China
and able to provide substantial security con-
sidering of landed property in Hongkong to the
extent of 10 per cent. of the annual turnover.
Good remuneration to a suitable man. First
class references from a Foreign Bank required.
Apply by letter only in the first instance to
DENNYS & BOWLEY.
Hongkong, 5th April, 1907. 714

IRON MERCHANTS.

E. HING & CO.

DEALERS in Iron, Steel, Metals, Hard-
ware, Muzit's Metal, Steel Bile and
Ship Plates, Pig-Iron, Coke and General
Merchants. No. 25, Wing Wo Street (Same
from 171, Queen's Road to 163, Des Vaux
Road Central) Telephones No. 613.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1907. 473

STORAGE
F. COAL, TIMBER, &c.

TO BE LET, a Portion of MARINE LOT
No. 255 at NORTH POINT, Suitable
for above Purposes. EXTENSIVE WATER
FRONT. DEEP WATER.
Also for SALE.

Portions of MARINE LOTS Nos. 31 & 36
on PRAYA EAST. Approximate AREA
43,000 SQUARE FT. 339 YEARS' LEASE.
For Particulars, apply
GEO. FENWICK & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. 106

DAVID CORSAR & SON'S
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOILED
LONG FLAX
CANVAS
RELIANCE CROWN
TARPAULIN
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO
295 Sole Agents.

MITSU BISHI GOSHI-KWAISHA
(MITSU BISHI CO.)
COAL DEPARTMENT
MARUNO-UCHI, TOKIO.

Cable Address, "IWASAKI,"
which applies to all Branch Offices
A1 ABC 5th El, Western Union Codets used
All Letters Addressed:

MANAGER, MITSU BISHI Co.
with name of place under.

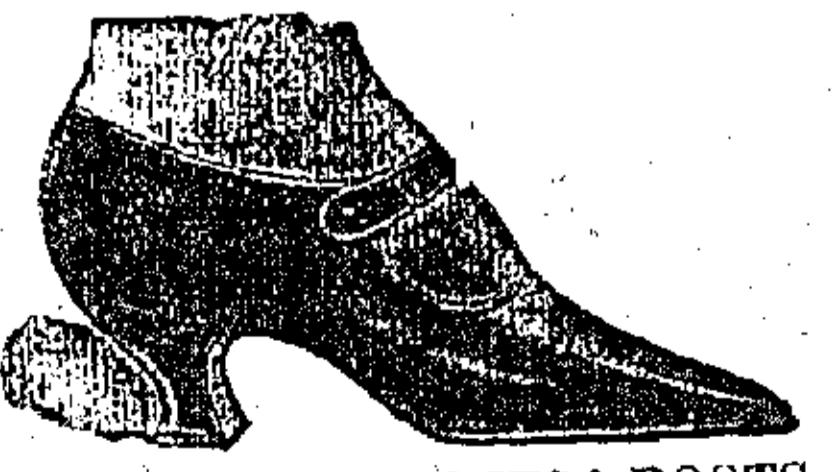
BRANCH OFFICES:
NAGASAKI, M. JI, KOBE, KARATSU
SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, &
HANKOW.

AGENCIES:
YOKOHAMA: M. ASADA, Esq.
CHINKIANG: Messrs. GEARING & Co.
MANILA: Messrs. MACDONALD & Co.

SOLE PROPRIETORS of Takashima,
Oshi, Shiu, Nakanishi and Kuni-Yamada
Collieries, and also Hojo Colliery, which will
shortly be ready to produce on a large scale
the best Buzon Coal.

The Head and Branch Offices and the
Agencies of the Company will receive any order
for sale produced from the above Collieries.

T. MATSUKI, Manager, Hongkong,
No. 2, Pedder Street. 814



LADIES' AND GENTS' BOOTS
AND SHOES.

EASTMAN KODAK, CAMERAS
AND
PHOTOGRAPHIC GOODS.

PRICES MODERATE.

A TACK & CO.,
28, DES VŒUX ROAD CENTRAL
Hongkong, 18th January, 1907. 39

LADIES
all the most
beautiful
women use
CREME SIMON
Mrs. Adelina Patti says:
"I have found it very
good indeed."

SAVON & POUDRE SIMON
a la
Grenade **PARFUMS**
J. SIMON,
Chemist, Hairdresser, Perfumer and Stores.
PARIS

"SEE THE SIGNAL"
EATINGS
POWDER
KILLS BUGS, FLEAS,
MOTHS, BEETLES.
Sold in Tins & Bottles only.

APENTA
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
Bottled at the Springs, Budapest, Hungary.

For continuous use by the Gouty,
the Constipated, and the Obese.

GOLD MEDAL,
St. Louis, 1904.

POSE: A Wineglassful in the morning
before Breakfast. 674-2

Cunliffe, Russell & Co.
10 & 12, Place de la Bourse,
SECURITIES issued by
European Gov'ts and
Municipalities offering a
prospectus of imminent returns. FAMPLETS
To be purchased for cash or on the
"Times" system of monthly payments.

CUNLIFFE, RUSSELL & CO. being the oldest-established
firm of dealers in Premium Bonds in the
world, offer advantages absolutely unequalled
anywhere. Premiums are guaranteed.
Exceptional facilities for payment. Numbers
checked every day. Drawing Results of Drawings
in English. Holders of drawn Bonds ad-
vised at once. Prizes collected free of charge
Bonds purchased "at sight." Loans granted
on Premium Bonds. Services continue until
last Bond drawn. All transactions confidential.

GRIMAUT & C°
Medicinal Skin Soap



Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the
Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis,
Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

8, RUE VIVIENNE, 8
Paris

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
TRADE THERAPION MARK

is a successful and highly popular remedy, used in the
Continent, in France, Italy, Russia, Japan, Turkey, Persia,
and others, containing all the ingredients to be sought in a
remedy of the kind, and removes everything hurtful
and noxious.

TERAPION No. 1 is a
particularly strong and
powerful remedy, removing all
the noxious substances from
the various organs, effectively superseding injections, the use
of which does irreparable harm by the formation of
ulcers, and the like, and is a safe and certain remedy.
In dry cases, it cures the skin, and
removes the leprosy, leprosy, leprosy, leprosy, and
some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be
found abundantly efficacious, affording prompt relief
from the most trying complaints.

TERAPION No. 2 for
the treatment of various
complaints, such as leprosy,
ringworm, acne, psoriasis,
and other skin diseases, and
removes the noxious substances
from the skin.

TERAPION No. 3 for
neuritis, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, and all the
distressing consequences of early error, excess, residence
hot, and other causes, giving power
and strength and vigor to the debilitated.

TERAPION is sold by the
principal Chemists and Stores
throughout the world. Price in England 5/-
In ordering, state which of the three numbers is
required, and observe above Trade Mark, which
is registered on the British
Government Stores in white letters on a red ground
affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's
Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by all Principal Chemists (2613)

LIVERPOOL AND HONGKONG
MAIL CONTRACT.

(Continued from page 3.)

The Government still hold the view that to pay
anything in the shape of subsidies for which
they did not get *quid pro quo* was entirely
inconsistent with their policy. (Hear, hear.)

Sir G. Parker (Gravesend) wished to ask
whether in making this contract there was no
consideration of a possible military service.

Mr. Runciman.—None whatever.

Sir G. Parker thought that if the contract
was held solely on the service rendered at the
present time by the Canadian Pacific Railway it
ought not to have been made. If he went into
the lobby in favour of the resolution he should
do so in the full belief that other considerations
had entered into it.

Of course he saw the position in which
the Government would be if they put it
upon any other basis, for then there would arise
the whole question of subsidies, not for services
rendered, but for Imperial reasons. But if they
were going to have these subsidies at all they
should be extended to West Africa, East
African, South African, and all those other
steamship services which gave advantages to the
people of this country and the Colonial people.
He supported that kind of thing. (Ministerial
cheers.) He said so frankly, and he would like
to associate himself with the Financial Secretary
in such a policy. For that reason he would
support the resolution, and he hoped hon.
members would press the Government in order
that they might have a clear statement of policy
made.

Mr. Riddale (Brighton) said this contract
was foolish on the face of it that the hon.
gentleman opposite thought there must be some-
thing at the back of it. What do we get out
of it? The acceleration was small.

Mr. Runciman.—It is ten days out of 30.

Mr. Riddale said this service at any rate was
not quicker, as regarded Hongkong, than the
Brindisi route.

Mr. Ranceman said it offered very special
advantages for all the Chinese ports excepting
Hongkong, and there it took about the same
time as the Suez route.

Mr. Riddale said the great bulk of the
correspondence, nevertheless, went by the
Brindisi route. He was returned to that House
to endeavour to supersede some of the extravag-
ances which were entered into by the last
Government, and he was not going to vote for
any extravagance, if clearly pointed out to him,
even if it was proposed from the Government
bench.

Mr. Austin Taylor (Liverpool, East Toxteth)
said the Secretary to the Treasury had used a
somewhat remarkable argument. He said if they
passed this to-day it would tide them over
the Colonial Conference. He would have
thought it one of the most profitable subjects
of discussion there.

Mr. Runciman.—That is what I said.

Mr. Austin Taylor said—Would it not have
been better, then, to wait for the discussion at the
Colonial Conference instead of passing this
resolution to-day? It would have been better
not to have anticipated the decision of the
Colonial Conference by a vote of that House,
but to have waited until they had the whole of
the particulars before them. In this matter of
steamship subsidies to Colonial mail lines it was
important that they should regularize their
actions. He agreed that the Financial Secre-
tary, in bringing this motion forward, was in a
difficult position. They were by this motion
agreeing to subsidize a prosperous railway and
enable it to carry on a joint enterprise of rail-
way and steamship service between different
parts of the Empire. There were parallels
to this sort of thing in other countries.
Germany had adopted a policy of this kind,
as to which an able article had appeared
in the "Commercial Supplement" of "The
Times." The German Government owned the
railways, but, not content with that, it had used
its power as owner of the railways to initiate
steamship enterprises, in which the railways
and the steamship companies were so mixed up
that no one could tell which was which. The
result was that through railway and steamship
routes quoted by Germany to ports in the Levant
and to different parts of the world so cheap
that great complaint was made in England of
the severe competition that British exporters
had to meet. (Hear, hear.) What they were
doing was adopting the principle of the German
Government without exercising the control that
the German Government did over the railways;
and if this was right in Canada, why should it
not be right in England, where railway companies
had initiated steamship lines from their
terminal ports to different parts of the United
Kingdom? He felt that the money
expended in this way might possibly be
much more profitably employed in improv-
ing our harbour accommodation and our
terminal facilities, and in put ports on a basis
to compete with the heavily subsidized and well-
equipped Continental ports.

Mr. Herbert (Bucks, Wrentham) said it was
perfectly obvious that they were not getting
value for their money. He was glad that the
Prime Minister had come in during the
discussion, because he felt sure that they would
receive his support in rejecting a contract
of this sort.

Mr. Harwood (Bolton) thought the Govern-
ment were not receiving quite fair treatment in
this matter from some of his hon. friends. This
was not a new contract, as the hon. member for
Liverpool seemed to think.

Mr. Austin Taylor said the old contract came
to an end in April of last year, and it had been
pending ever since.

Mr. Runciman.—The contract has not been
pending since last April. The Government
made a new contract in April last, and the new
service started in July last.

Mr. Harwood thought the Government had
taken the course which any business man would
have taken in the circumstances. They had made
a contract for the shortest possible time, and
then had made it on the best possible conditions,
so that when the Conference met they could
discuss the matter fully with Canada. He
hoped the friends of economy in the House
would not push their zeal for economy beyond
the limits of common sense and ordinary
business prudence.

Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman pointed out that
this was only a temporary contract to last over
the period when it could be discussed and a new
arrangement made.

The Government were no adepts of
subsidized services of this kind where an
absolute equivalent for the money spent was not
received. In this case, whether the contract
was regarded as advantageous or as dis-
advantageous, it was undoubtedly a better
contract than that which it superseded, because

it was found such an excellent pro-
tection against the attacks of these
and other insects.

It imparts also a
delightful freshness to the skin, and
of course is powerfully antiseptic, an
advantage readily appreciated in warm
climates.

Sold by Local Chemists and Sto-
kers. Made by W. G. Calvert & Co., Manchester, Eng.

654

the conditions were better in several respects.
So that something had been gained. The object
with which this contract was entered into was
simply to have a provisional arrangement in the
expectation that some new arrangement of the
whole question would be made when the
opportunity arrived this spring to discuss the
matter fully with the Canadian authorities.

The contract had been in operation since last
July, and the Government were bound to
continue it. But the Colonial Conference
would take place soon and then there would be
an opportunity of arriving at an arrangement
more to the mind of hon. gentlemen. Consider-
ing that this was only to tide over the time till
a thorough and lasting arrangement could be
made, there should be no hesitation in assenting
to the resolution, which must be passed before
the end of the month.

Mr. Littleton (St. George's, Hanover Square)
said that he was in favour of this contract for
Imperial reasons—because Canada desired it.
It was worth while entering into the contract
for those reasons even at considerable preliminary
expense. But it was desirable that the country
should know why gentlemen on the Opposition
side of the House supported the resolution. It
was not for any of the reasons given by the
Secretary to the Treasury. As a commercial
transaction it was certain that this country did
not get the best of it; but the matter was
one of principle. We were rightly paying a
considerable sum without getting commercial
advantages. The reason for it for Imperial considerations.

The reasons for this contract ought to be frankly
given, and the Government had not the courage to state
them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Runciman.—The hon. member for the
Financial Secretary said that the contract
was not in favour of this country, but in
favour of Canada.

Mr. Runciman.—It is a matter of 10 per cent.
Mr. Runciman.—It is ten days out of 30.

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Mr. Runc

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

ARRATOON AFCAK, British str., 2,931, A. Stewart, 30th April—Calcutta and Straits 13th April, General—David, Sassoon & Co., Ltd.
BERGRAYA, German str., 4,286, Hildebrand, 29th April—Amoy 28th April, General Hamburg-American Line.
COTTIC, British str., 2,744, A. Dixon, 30th April—San Francisco 2nd April, Mails and General O. & O. Co.
FATHANG, British str., 1,410, Maitkin, 30th April—Swatow 29th April—Jerdine, Matheson & Co.
HAICHING, British str., 1,267, A. E. Hodgins, 30th April—Coast Ports 27th April, General Douglas, Lapraik & Co.
HOMESTRAVEN, German str., 3,075, F. Jaeger, 30th April—Hamburg and Singapore 21st March, General—Hamburg-American Line.
KENT, British cruiser, 9,000, De Horsey, 30th April—Haifun.
KIOZEI MARU Japanese str., 1,495, S. Sonaka, 30th April—Saigon, Rie, Paddy & Cotton—Fukien & Co.
KOWLOON, German str., 2,225, H. Stehr, 29th April—Mororan (Japan) 21st April, Coles—Hamburg-American Line.
KWEILYANG, British str., 1,440, Dowson, 30th April—Newchung and Chefoo 25th April, General—Butterfield & Swire.
PHU-YEN, French str., 1,750, Bouisson, 30th April—Saigon 26th April, Rice—Bradley & Co.
TOURANE French str., 3,104, G. Lancelin, 29th April—Marseille, March, Mails and General—Messageries Maritimes.
WEHU, British str., 1,227, Cogan, 29th April—Cogan 26th April, Rice—Batterfield & Swire.

CLEARANCES.

30th April.

Belgravia, German str., for Singapore.
Fukusha Maru, Japanese str., for Swatow.
Pakiat, German str., for Calcutta.
Samki Maru, Japanese str., for Singapore.
Taizan, British str., for Saigon.

DEPARTURES.

30th April.

Cleopatra, British str., for Canton.
Chrysanth, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
Chrys. y. German str., for Hainan.
Hilary, German str., for Sourabaya.
Jacob Diederichsen, German str., for Hoibew.
Kaga Maru, Japanese str., for Shanghai.
Keemun, British str., for Shanghai.
Lassing, British str., for Singapore.
Landes Schiff, German str., for Bangkok.
Nanukio, German str., for Moji.
Shan, British str., for Swatow.
Tourane, French str., for Shanghai.
Villa de la Ciotat, French str., for Europe.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The British str. *Arratoon Afca* reports: Fine weather from port to port.

The British str. *Rubi* reports: Fine weather with light winds with smooth sea.

The German str. *Kent* reports: Strong Easterly winds and sea during the voyage.

The British str. *Fusang* reports: Light to moderate Southerly winds with overcast sky and moderate sea.

The British str. *Haiching* reports: Foeochow to Swatow light wavy winds and hazy weather. Swatow to Hongkong moderate S.S.W. breeze and fine weather.

The British str. *Kweilyang* reports: Fine weather light variable winds overcast hazy and some fog. Brick S.W. wind and showery from Breaker Point to port.

VESSELS IN DOCK.

April 30th.

ABERDEEN DOCKS.—
KOWLOON DOCKS.—*Sorogov*, Z. Y. de Aldeca, Tsyltan, Empress of India, Y. Soutar, Haplong, Amiral Beaumont, Renommee, Germanie, Province.
COMMOPOLITAN DOCKS.—*Chrysanth*.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

ENG HOK FONG S.S. CO.

THE Steamer

"POWHATAN."

Captain W. P. Turner, will be despatched for SALINA CRUZ, MEXICO, via MOJI, JAPAN, TO MORROW, 2nd May, 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

ENG HOK FONG & CO.,

27, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

719

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

THE Company's Steamship

"HAICHING."

Captain A. E. Hodgins, will be despatched for the above Ports, on FRIDAY, the 3rd May, at 10 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DOUGLAS, LAPEAK & Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 29th April, 1907.

838

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong, CALLAO and IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS, will be sent to Valparaiso if sufficient inducement.

Steamers Tons To Sail.

"KASATO MARU" 6,100 Middle of May.

"GLENFARG" ... 4,000 Middle of May.

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast Ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S. N. Co.

The above Steamers have splendid Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat.

K. MATSDA, Manager, York Building, Hongkong, 15th April, 1907. 10

MAIL TABLES FOR 1907.

Shows the dates of departure of the Mails to Europe and America, and the dates of their expected arrival at their destinations, as well as the dates of return Mails.

Mounted on Card ... 30 Cents

On Paper ... 30

On Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office, Hongkong, 26th January, 1907.

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